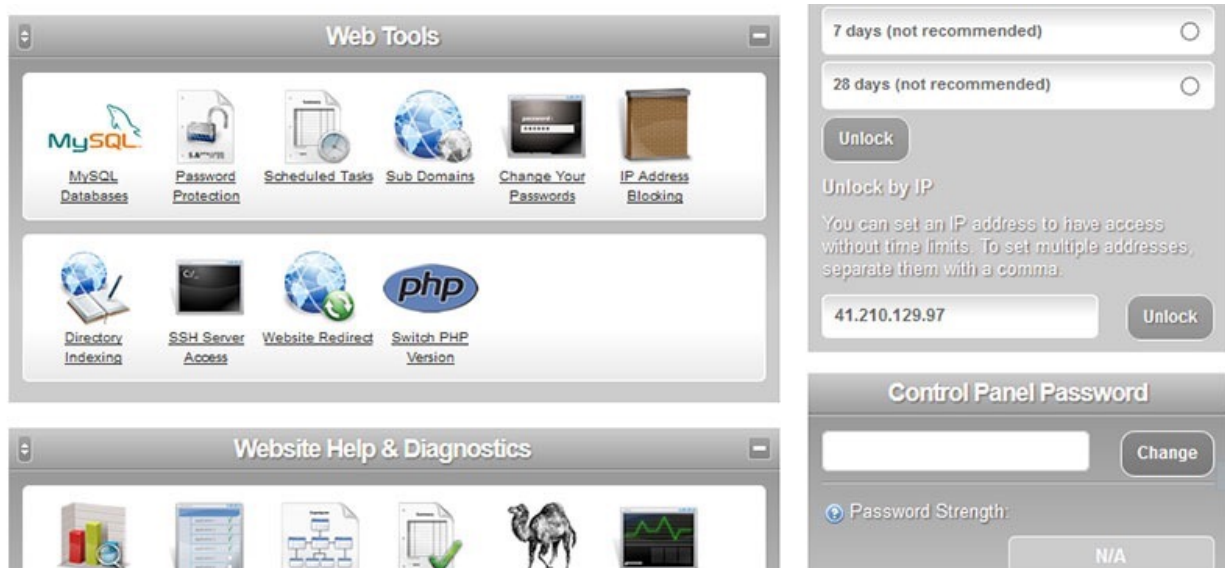


The Installation Guide for RCIM Site

Step 1: Create New Database on Your Hosting Account

Now you're done with the main part on the local server. It's time to setup the live environment and finally get the files uploaded so that your website can go live. To setup a new database for your WordPress site, login to cPanel and browse to MySQL Databases.



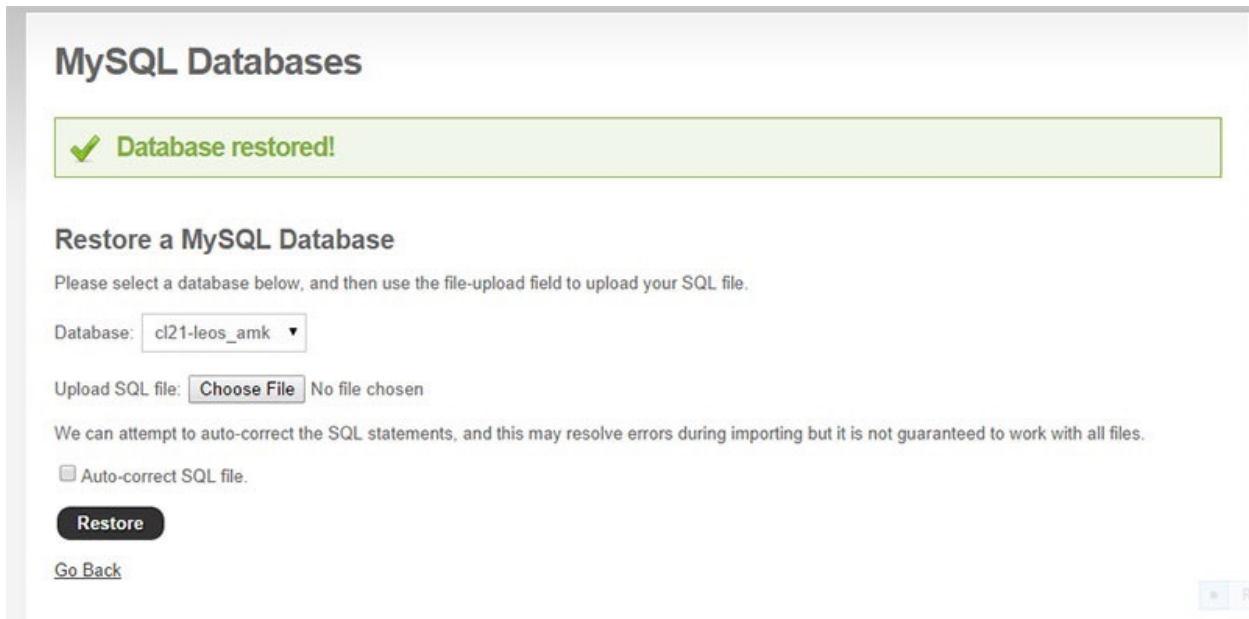
When you select MySQL Databases, you will be prompted to enter a username and password. This is the new user account that will be associated with the new database for your website. Note the personal details like your username and password because you'll need them when configuring the database file in WordPress. The newly created database will have the same name as the username you chose.

Step 2: Upload Database File into New Database

Now that you have a new (empty) database on the live server, it's time to upload your database file saved on your computer.

Browse to the phpMyAdmin interface of your host and select Import. Browse and choose the .sql database file you exported from your website on the local server.

If your host doesn't have phpMyAdmin, use the Database Restore option in MySQL Databases. It does the same thing—allows you to browse and select a .sql file.



MySQL Databases

✓ Database restored!

Restore a MySQL Database

Please select a database below, and then use the file-upload field to upload your SQL file.

Database: cl21-leos_amk ▼

Upload SQL file: Choose File No file chosen

We can attempt to auto-correct the SQL statements, and this may resolve errors during importing but it is not guaranteed to work with all files.

☐ Auto-correct SQL file.

Restore

[Go Back](#)

I used the restore option to import my database file. Remember, this is a crucial step because it allows you to restore your website exactly as it was on the local installation. Now all that is left is to edit the wp-config.php file, upload website files, and fix the permalinks and we'll be up and running.

Step 3: Fix wp-config.php File

Open the wp-config.php file in your code editor (browse to your local WordPress installation folder). Here are the only details you need to change:

- define('DB_NAME', 'your_database_name');
- define('DB_USER', 'your_database_user');
- define('DB_PASSWORD', 'your_database_password');

- `define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');`

Just fill in the settings you defined while creating the database on your live server in Step 3. For the host name, fill in the server IP address or leave it as localhost if your host explicitly says so. I'll leave mine as localhost as it's clearly stated here: "To connect to this database in a script running on your web server you should use "localhost" as the hostname." When you're done editing the settings, save and close the file. Don't change anything else.

Note: Make sure to save a copy of your old values, just in case anything goes wrong you can always revert back.

Step 4: Uploading Website Files

It's now time to move the actual WordPress website files as we've setup everything on the live server. Fire up your FTP client and connect to your hosting account using your FTP connection details. You can get them from your host if you don't have them already. For some hosting providers, the FTP logins are the same as the cPanel details.

Once you're connected, browse to the `public_html` or `www` folder (or a folder at the root where you want to install your WordPress website) and copy all files from your WordPress installation folder on the local server to this directory on the live server.

Step 5: Modify Permalinks

The final step is to modify the permalink structure of your new website to match that of your old site on the local server. To do this, go to the admin dashboard of your new website and browse to Settings > Permalinks. Select the structure you used for your local installation and save. Your WordPress website should now be live.

Conclusion

By now you should have proper insight on what happens when moving a local WordPress installation to a live server. WordPress allows for a lot of flexibility and ease of use. Developing on localhost allows for unlimited tweaks and customizations because you can afford to make mistakes there that you cannot afford to make in a live, production environment.

What's your best method for uploading a WordPress website from local host to live server? If you've gone through this process before, what was your experience like? Please share your thoughts in the comments!